DAI BUTSZ' AND THE WHALE. WHY IT IS THAT THE JAPANESE USE

TWO LINEAR MEASURES.

The Visit of the Great White Whale to his Rival's Temple on Dry Land—The Friendly Shark's Conversation with an Aged Rat, and the Rat's Queer Report to the Shark.

We suppose that all who know anything at all about Japan are aware that there is at Kamakura, about fifteen miles from the foreign settlement of Yokohama, a large copper or bronze image of Buddha called Dai Butsz'. It formerly was enclosed within a large temple, the foundation of which may still be traced; but this, which was constructed of wood, is said to have been washed away by what we must suppose to be a large tidal wave (although the site is now at least haif a mile from the seasther; and has stood the flerceness of the seather, and has stood the flerceness of the seather, and has stood the flerceness of the weather, and has stood the flerceness of the weather. sun's rays, and the raging of the storms of very many generations. The image, though between forty and fifty feet high, in a sitting pos-

tween forty and fifty feet high, in a sitting posture, and all its parts and dimensions in excellent proportion, is not the largest in the empire,
there being one at Nara, about twenty miles
cast of Osaka, the ancient residence of the Mikados, which is nearly or quite one-fifth larater.
There is, nevertheless a legend connected
with it which may amuse our readers.
Of course it is not to be supposed that superstitious people can be called upon to account for
the impossibilities they profess to believe in.
We must merely tell the tale as told by the
Japanese themselves. The origin of the large
images we have alluded to is variously given.
In the January number of the Far East, a
writer stated that the image of Dni Buiss' at
Kamakura owed its existence to the devotion
of a lady of the court, who made a pilgrimage
to raise funds for its construction. Sene say it

whale by the disturbance and commotion was creating.

It told the whale that he had fulfilled his and and could only confirm everything that ibeen reported. He had seen the image and assired the circumference of its pedestal, and not it five thousand feet.

Without asking any explanation or waiting to at another word, but mounting to the surface the attemendous raging roar, the whale ried off. He entirely discredited the story, at determined to see for himself. With such acid disting on that by the evening he arrived Kamakura, and miraculously surmounting difficulties—for where there's a will is there to a way?—he reached the door of the temple, a knocked and heard a very metallic reply:

annot," vociferated the whale.

use I am far too large !" I am the great white whale of the Northern

What do you want?"
I want to see you—the great image of Dai isz', and to measure your bulk against mine, as I cannot get into you, you will oblige me exercising your omnipotence by coming out Being so respectfully addressed. Dai Butsz expect off his pedestal and presented himself deide, to the profound astonishment and construction of the whale, who fairly trembled, deving that he must now yield to the truth the rumors that had reached him. He

If the whale and the image were surprised at

And the whale foot is two inches longer than

SENATOR JOHNSTON'S MISSION.

The Scheme for Repopulating Virginia and for Developing her Mines.

United States Senator John W. Johnston of Virginia, President of the Virginia Immi-

Secretary, are at the New York Hotel.

"Tand Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, one of the Vice. Tresidents of the society, have been deputed to deliver addresses in the North and East, pointing out the advantages to be derived from emigration to Virginia," the Senator said to a re-protect for Tile Sen. "Last fail I spoke in several places, including Harrisburg and York, P.A., with good results. Our society is about a year old, and aircady an unexpotedly large number of immigrants and york, we are, of course, glad to receive as immigrants any kind of good citizens, but the object of urseled its in the out of course, glad to receive as immigrants any kind of good citizens, but the object of our society is to proure chiefly experienced agriculturists. We want them to buy our lands, and thus not only insure the improvement of our State from a farming point of view, but procure capital to develop our great mining resources. Virginia is very right in minerals. We have good irou in mexhaustible quantities, copper, lead, gain, marp, bartin, sait, ninous and antireaste. The immegrants, a are number of whom are Englishmen, invoven the most part, conflied the minerals, and a sense of the management of giant propertions in fact, and was made a Knight by the Guern was a fact, and the management of giant propertions in fact, and the propertion of the improvement of our State from a farming point of view but procure capital to develop our great mining resources. V thers again credit it to the industry of the mediaval who are the most likely per- year old, and already an unexpectedly large

have turned their attention to mining, except for salt and gypsum, and to some extent for gold. Nearly all of them are well contented with their investments.

"It may be asked," the Senator continued, why Virginia, which was once among the richest States in the Union, now ranks not higher than the thirteenth. The crasson is that before the war the eastern part of the State was largely slaveholding, and the northwestern part had only few slaves. The east therefore objected to the expenditures of money for railroads or other public improvements, because, having themselves easy river access to the

Year that measure mains, in our island.
Yes, it's ruin we'll see,
For what else can it be
But a liteless, and kloomy, and shy land,
When its jeasanit, alas!
Can procure after mass
Not a pint or a glass in our island!
Ochone for our once merry island,
So jovast in valley and highland!
Our songs must be highed,
For our spirits are cruished.
By that act that they've rushed on our island.

From that they tenshed on our island

Feech Sunday of yore

There was humor galore

From Cahireleech to Rathfriland;

And the girls and the hoys

And a thousand bright joy sin our island.

Ah then 'twas a right little island;

Apieasant and tight little island;

But what mirth can have aid,

Or what thu can be made.

From that thrash, lemonade, in our island?

Til not live in the place—
To the home of my race
Fit new say in sorrow. "Good by, land,"
For hee pine is laid low
lince Sir Wiltred and Co.
Dealt that murthering clow at our island.
Mayrone for our dear little island.
Twill soon ise the desolate island.
Neither rich men nor poor
Can survive, or endure.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS ATHOME THE RESIDENCE IN THE AVENUE DE

VILLIERS AND ITS TREASURES. Filled From Hall to Garret with Rare Works of Art-The Bible the Book Most Read by the Author of "La Dame Aux Camellas."

From the London World. The most successful author in Paris lives noises, except perhaps those of the engines of the circular railway.

The house in the Avenue de Villiers is just such a one as Thackeray might have chosen if who accumulated this vast property. He die he had settled in the foreign capital he seems in 1768, in his house in Broad street, St. to have leved so well. Its red brick, faced with James, Westminster, at the age of 98 years. white stone at the angles, gives it an old world look, though, like most of the dwellings in the quarter, it was built but yesterday. It is well only to be reached from the garden-a rare security for privacy in this city of portes cocheres open to all the world. Another circumstance, perhaps almost equally rare, is that Dumas has it all to himself; so that he is never disturbed, as are so many of the wealthiest people in Paris, by the vagaries of another free and independ-

ent tenant overhead. It is something more than a house; it is a gal-

In his bitterness: "It enmot be. I always in house but the greatest thing aven and earth! Why did they tell me of ture and and may image? It may be greated and may image? It may be greated the interior of the country, and Baitmore. New York, and Philadelphia got the trate that do finding compore with me." And then add of finding compore with me." And then all it why should such crowds visit it, including countries to the South. Weak, and Aurithest, and this great advantage is rapidly telling upon the prosperity of the State. We have raised to the South. Weak, and Aurithest, and this great advantage is rapidly telling upon the prosperity of the State. We have raised to the South. Weak, and Aurithest the summer of the country with the greatest thing agreement of the country and Baitmore. New York, and Philadelphia got the trate that could not come to be represented to the sunderthis evil. She is abundantly supplied with a such crowds visit it, and the would be worthed to find a corner for a large of the word that we may reasonably expect to get this with freshed. The south weak and the sunderthis evil. She is abundantly supplied with a such as the south of the South. Weak, and Aurithus the could not come to be read to the south. Weak and this great advantage is rapidly telling upon the prosperity of the State. We have raised to the second cotton port in the United States—being surpassed only by New Orleans, With respect, too, to our railroad communications with the freshed. The form and the surface of the surface of the state of the statung rise of the state of the s

about 94 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames shot so quickly through the building that the workmen had to run for their lives, and some of them lumped out of the second story windows. The foreman of the drying mill. Mr. Dainty, ran to get his books, and thus found his reveal by the stairway cut off by a dense mass of smokelle ground his way to a window, smashed the sash, and sprang to the ground. He was unburt. Mr. Andrew Canningham owned the building, and his loss is \$10.000. The loss on stock owned by the Leeds Manufacturing Company is \$25,000.

Trying to Cause a Boller Explosion. Some person or persons unknown entered De Some person or persons unknown entered De Languiette's Soap Works at Hicksville, Long Island, on Wednesday night, and opened the water gauges, thus permitting the larger portion of the water to flow from the boiler. Then the valves were closed, the next morning a fire was kindled under the boiler by the man in charge, and in less than ten minutes the gauge showed thirty pounds of stean. Fortunately this rapid rise of stean was noticed by the targineer, who soon discovered the cause, and the fire was promptly drawn and the boiler allowed to cool off, thus doubtless preventing an explosion.

WEALTH FOR TWO PHILADELPHIANS. Millions Awaiting the Decision of the Sant

The death of Mr. Thomas Chadwick in Philadelphia on Sunday last recalls the story of the immense Chadwick estate in England, of which he was said to be the heir. For more than a century now this estate has been the object of frequent litigation in the London Court of Chancery, but none of all the heirs who have in one of its best-appointed houses. The Ave-nue de Villiers is in the line of boulevards just the estate has rolled up interest and advanced within the fortifications, and far away from all in value until it is said to be worth \$37,000,000, noises, except perhaps those of the engines of exclusive of interest on a number of items held

in trust by the Bank of England.
Sir Andrew Chadwick was the gentleman be have loved so well. Its red brick, faced with white stone at the angles, gives it an old world book, though, like most of the dwellings in the parter, it was built but yesterday. It is well enced in from the curious, and its door is only to be reached from the garden—a rare sepen to all the world. Another circumstance, been to all the world. Another circumstance, is are so many of the wealthiest people in Paris, of the vagaries of another free and independent tenant overhead.

It is something more than a house: it is a galery of art. It is filled with paintings, statuary, engravings, from hall to garret—furnished with

were convicted and hanged in Tyburn for lorging a will purporting to have been signed by Sir Andrew.

Sir Andrew had only one brother, older than himself. Edward, who married Esther Shaw in 1701. Of this pair a son was born, John, who married Mary Kedfern, 1727. This pair had a son, Samuel, who married Betty Cook, 1768. A son to this pair, also Samuel, was born in 1782; and another son. Thomas, in 1808. The last named was the Philadelphian who has just died, and the heir-at-law. He came to America fifty-five years ago, and for a number of years was a resident of West Philadelphia. His brother, Samuel, died in Wilmington, Del., in the summer of 1874.

Original papers connected with the estate were brought to America by a special messenger in the spring of 1874. They were in the possession of Mr. Thomas Chadwick, and are said to index comprehensively the vast estate that Sir Andrew Chadwick accumulated. In 1874 the English courts advertised for Thomas Chadwick, the direct descendant of Sir Andrew Chadwick, and the seventh generation removed. Mr. Chadwick responded. He was then 67 years of age, and had retired with a competency from the business of a miller. Lawyers were sent from this country to England in his interest, and his claims, with the slowness that characterizes the movements of the famous London chancery Court, have been under consideration ever since.

Mr. John Pitts Jayne, the eccentric Murray

Sticking out of his mouth and ears

Vet simpler nature to his hope has given.

Behind the cloud-topt hill a humbler heaven—
Some safer world in depth of woodsembraced,
Some happaer island in the watery waste,
As it a safer world than this could be,
Where tovernment is kind, and Howards flee
From the shadow of an Indian
As it the very fold Seratch was after them
With a seven project pitchfork
And, reaching a telegraph state.

Thin include his caught for with the red demons
And kinded seven hundred and fity Sloux,
Eleven hundred and seventy five Comanches,
Four thousand Pitches, and intolt numbers
Of Crows, Cherokees, and Black Feet, among
The slain being Stiffing Hull, Hole in the Day,
Bpc at Tail, Gid Stick in the Mud,
And all of their braves and paposes.

To be, contents his natural desire; He asks no angel's wing, no scraph's fire, But fire water is his heart's delight. Whether it comes in the form of Bourbon, Robinsen County, forty red, also holo, aquafertis, Or mitrogly cerine with a stick in it.

VAST WEALTH IN DIAMONDS. WOMEN WHO WEAR FORTUNES IN SPARKLING GEMS.

The Market for Precious Stones in the Land of Gold and Sliver-Mrs, Sunderland's Cross
-The Largest Sapphire in the World. From the San Francisco Och. "San Francisco is one of the most noted

marked a gentleman well versed in the sub-ject. "The value of the precious stones that have been sold here during the past twentyway. The large fortunes that have been made in stocks, the incessant transfer of large sums

Col. Miller of coupler-buffer patent fame.

Col. Miller made a short canvass through in stocks, the incessant transfer of large sums of money, and even the transient possession

when stocks are buoyant. The star professionals are also liberal buyers. It would be impossible for one person to enumerate, or be aware of, all the fine collections of diamonds in a city like San Francisco. Mrs. Leland Stanford became the possessor a few months age of a diamond neeklace of remarkable beauty. It was brought to this city by an agent of one of the largest jeweiry houses in New York city, and the price paid for it was \$76,000. A few years age a \$2-carat diamond, a little off color, for \$11,500. The purchaser of both was a Spanish gentleman from Lima, Peru, and I have since learned that these stones subsequently came into the positive of positive personage on this coast, including bracelets rings, medallons, &c., is the property of Mrs. Lloyd Tevis of this city, the whole having cost over \$100,000. Mr. Tevis is a good under of diamonds, and is fond of buying them, J. B. Haggin, Esq., is known as a diamond connoiseer, and is also a great admirer of rubies, emeralds, and sapphires. In his extensive collection is a ruby formerly worn by Loia Montez, which that noted actress sold for a few hundred dollars. Subsequently Mr. Haggin ascertained that it would cost in \$5,000 extensive collection is a ruby formerly worn by Loia Montez, which that noted actress sold for a few hundred dollars. Subsequently Mr. Haggin ascertained that it would cost him \$5,000 extensive personage on this count, more firmed by the firmed personage of the mare most remarks. Mrs. Charles Main has \$25,000 worth of gens and firme powelry to choose from. Mrs. Charles Groker has \$100,000 worth of gens and firme powelry to choose from the started of the proposed worth of diamonds, purchased at various times. Some of them are most remarks. The Oriental opals are the best we got. Those procured on the Central American opals, but the Oriental opals are the best we got. Those procured on the Central American opals, but the Oriental opals are the best we got the second opals of frauds will not be respected by the people?

Thomas Sunderland h

Fig. 1. The state of the state

dates before the people and of other citizens who are not candidates as to the probable result of the election on Monday. The conclusion drawn from them is that there will be no election of Governor by the people; that the Senate will be Republican, and that the House is indoubt; that four Republican Congressmen out of five will be elected, and that there is a possibility but not a probability of the election of the firth. The most interesting fight will be that for the Legislature, which in all probability, for the first time since 1835, will have to choose the Governor. It the Democrats and Greennackers, who are everywhere uniting, can carry a majority of the Lower House, they can debat Gen. Commor. Whether Garcelon or Smith would profit by the fusion is one of those things which cannot yet be determined. But one of them, it is probable, will be the next Governor of Maine.

At the hotel at Van Vranken's Corners may be seen in daily use upon the public table a large silver spoon beging upon the handle the following inscription:
"Mana W. Van Schack, died Aug. 16, 1813, aged 67, years, 22 days." The makers, names, though well inglidefaced by the tooth of time, appear on the reverse side—"Shephold A Roy!" The landiday explained to the guest who made these observations, that the silversmiths of whom the spoons were parchased kept on Market street. In Troy—now Faiton street. The spoons of which there were only three in the set, according to the which there were only three in the set, according to the custom regarding "great spoons" in those days belonged to her mother in arithood, who directed that they be engraved as above at her death, and one given to each of her three daughters. "Some toke call it a gravestone spoon," she said, "and my sisters don't use theirs, but what is such a thing good for unless you use it?"

MAKING HIS RECORD CONSISTENT.

How a Congressman who Voted to Faver of Frand Tricked a Political Opponent.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 6 .- The Democ racy of the Fifth Congressional District met in caucus in Hackensack on Tuesday morning last. This time was selected as it was court day in Bergen County. A strong sentiment has grown up in the party against the renomina-tion of Augustus W. Cutler, who voted to condiamond markets in the United States," re- sider "Fraud consummated as Fraud sacred, and who likewise pledged himself four years ago not to be a candidate for more than two Congressional terms. Four years ago Borgen five years would aggregate a sum that would astonish most people. There is probably no city in the world of a similar population that has n the world of a similar population that has so large an amount of wealth invested in this

Darry usage, to have the congression of the was prepared to offer in the person of

Bergen and Passaic Counties, and everywhere of easily acquired wealth, have stimulated the diamond business of San Francisco to an undiamond business of San Francisco to an unusual degree. Many of our wealthy families have strong safes in their residences in which to store fine jewelry and preclous stones, while the vaults of the banks and of the Safe Deposit Company are utilized in this way by others, Our citizens of Spanish descent have the partiality of their race for preclous stones. They own a vast number, including diamonds, but exhibit a preference for pearls and emeralds. The Hebrews of the city are great buyers of precious stones, and own not less than \$5,000,000 worth. Their fancy for fine jewelry and gems is remarkable. The Germans own a fair share of our gems, but, as a class, manifest no special anxiety to collect them.

More jewelry is worn here than at the East, and of the most expensive quality. The stock brokers are the best diamond customers we have. They buy at all times, but particularly when stocks are buoyant. The star professionals are also liberal buyers. It would be impossible for one person to enumerate, or be aware of, all the fine collections of diamonds in a city like San Francisco. Mrs. Leland Stanford became the possessor a few months ago of a diamond necklace of remarkable beauty. It was strongly the political puddicated his nomination. Cutter had pledged himself not use any influence in his own behalf, and Bergen County was prepared to name of cold miller expense and the most cordial reception. All things indicated his nomination. Cutter had pledged himself not use any influence in his own behalf, and Bergen County was prepared to name of cold miller expense of the last particular the county and person over aghast. Suddenly, from far below the scum overlying the political puddence of the district to Mahwah, the woord was passed, and men were hurrying from all parts of the district to Mahwah, the home of Col, Miller.

The Cutlerites were aghast. Suddenly, from far below the scum overlying the political puddence of the district of the district of war. The Cutlerites were aghast. Suddenly, from far below the scu

A very important case was argued before
Judge Clifford of the United States Circuit
Court in Portland on Friday. It will be remembered that in December, 1859. Nathaniel Giman, a merchant of New York, died at his residence in Waterville, leaving property valued at \$1,500,000. He had been twice married and let ten children, with the understanding that they were to share alike in the property.

Judge Libbey of the Supreme Court of Maine was counsel for Miss Anna K. Gilman, one of the daughters, in the settlement of his property. He rendered professional services in that capacity for her for a period of about eight years, from 1857 to 1875, without receiving any showed that he had frequently asked to have his bill paid. In 1875 he brought suit to recover payment for his services, and attached Miss Gilman is real estate in Maine, which was heavily encumbered by mortgage. He prosecuted the suit to judgment, and on his exception. Sold Miss Gilman is equity of redemption of said real estate, and bid it in, he boing the assured Miss Gilman is equity of redemption of said real estate, and bid it in, he boing the paying his bill and taking a deed from him of the property.

Miss Gilman now sues to set aside the Sheriffs deed to Judge Libbey, alleging that when desire to keep her estate, but wanted her to redeem it and she did subsequently redeem it by paying his bill and taking a deed from him of the property.

Miss Gilman now sues to set aside the Sheriffs deed to Judge Libbey, alleging that when acting as her counsel he agreed not to claim pay for his services from her personally, but to look to the estate of her father, and that he rendered, ordered, and decreed the judgment in his own fayor in the suit against her with a control of the investment demand continued, with the claim of the property.

Solven ment for the suprementation of the substance of the father and the substance of the fathe a Judgment in his Own Favor.

The Swallows.

For St Nicholas.

Dear birds, that greet us with the spring. That fly along the sunny blue. That have round your last year's nests, Or cut the shining heavens thro. That skim along the meadow grass. Among the flowers sweet and fair. That croon upon the pointed roof. Or, quivering, balance in the arr. Ye heralds of the summer days. As quick ye dart across the lea. Though other birds be fairer, yet The dearest of all birds are ye.

Dear as the messengers of snips. From St. Nicholas. Dear as the messengers of spring
Refore the holds have equend wide.
Dear when our other birds are here.
Dear in the burning summertide.
But when the lonely autumn wind
About the flying forest grieves.
In vain we look for you, and flid
Your empty nests beneath the caves.

Doga READ GOCDALE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Sept. 7-P. M .- The morning speculation at the Stock Exchange was ex-tremely limited, and few features of special interest were presented. The Western shares, however, as well as Lake Shore, were firm and a shade higher, and the Hannibal and St. Jos seph, as also Western Union, maintained their positions; but there was a lack of positiveness in the general dealings. Eric rielded from 13% to 12%; but Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rallied at the same time from 52 to 52%, having opened at 52%, but fell to 52% again.

In the afternoon there was observed an alternately weak and strong market, with North-western common reaching 35, and the preferred western common reaching 35, and the preferred 66, at the second call; after which these stocks dropped to 34% and 65% for the common and preferred, respectively, with a final partial recovery. Lake Shore was also down to 67, with St. Paul touching 27%, seller 3, and the preferred 66. There was some activity, however, in Union Pacific, at 64% 64%; 64%; and Western Union was firm at 94% 94%.

The general market closed firm, however, and next week will doubtless record higher figures.

The following table represents the opening, highest, and lowest sales, regular way, of the principal stocks, together with the number of shares dealt in.

The total number of shares dealt in was 61,491, of which Lake Shore represented 9,143; Northwestern, 4,100; do, preferred, 9,300; Delaware, Lackawana and Western, 1,400; Erie, 1,010; St. Paul. 3,850; do, preferred, 4,675; Union Pacific. 2,330; Western Union, 3,900; Michigan Central, 1,000; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,740; do, preferred, 935; C., C. and I., 600; Cieve, and Pitts, 500; Wabash, 510; Pacific Mail. 500; New York Central, 400; Morris and Essex, 700; M., K. and Texas, 250; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 300; C., C. and I., C., 300; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 305; New Jersey Contral, 200, and Ohios, 200.

In the gold market business continued light, with all of the sales at 100%, and 100% bid; but there were no features of special prominence in this department.

In loans the rates paid for the use of gold were flat, and 5; and 1 givent for carrying.

The total clearings at the gold department of the Stock Exchange were \$3378,000; gold balances, \$1,337,034; and currency balances, \$1,037,034; and currency balances \$1,041,065; the gross clearings of the week having been fair, amonthing to \$2,041,700, having referemed \$12,269; bit, colled bonds, which during the week aggregated \$1,97,090, receiving during the same period in conforcustoms \$2,411,000.

The day's business at the United States Sub-Treasury was: Coin receipter, \$608,081,17; coin payments, \$1,500.

October, 10,150; for November, 10,151; for December, 10,152; for January, 10,152; for February, 10,151; for March; sales 34,000 bales. Receipts at ports, 4,103 bales.

Grains—Whent; 20; lower and moderately active; sales and settlements 24,000 bales, Receipts at ports, 4,103 bales.

Grains—Whent; 20; lower and moderately active; sales and settlements 24,000 bales, for No. 2 sali, \$1,000 cm, 31,000 cm, 31